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**BUILD
THE WEEKLY
WORKER!**

WE'LL BE BACK!

Fighting for Peace, Democracy and Socialism

FOR 34 YEARS DW FOUGHT FOR PEACE AND LABOR

This is the last issue of the Daily Worker. With this issue the Daily Worker closes exactly 34 years of life, making it the longest-lived radical English language publication in the United States.

Its first issue appeared in Chicago on Jan. 13, 1924, with J. Louis Engdahl, who had earlier edited the Chicago Socialist, at its head.

Prior to the Daily Worker there had appeared a weekly Worker, in whose issue of Feb. 2, 1922, appeared the words: "This, the first issue of the Worker, is the advance agent of the Daily Worker." A \$100,000 drive preceded publication of the daily.

Its very first issue, 16 pages in a standard eight-column format, symbolized the key struggles of the paper for years—against war and in defense of the workingclass. Its main banner-line attacked the Dawes plan for rebuilding the military power of Germany after World War I. Its second main line was an expose of an industrial catastrophe in Pekin, Ill., that cost 40 workers' lives.

A cartoon on the Dawes Plan by the gifted artist, Robert Minor, later one of the editors of the Daily Worker, dominated the front page.

At its very birth the Daily Worker stressed the fight to organize the unorganized; form industrial unions; cleanse corrupt leaders from the trade union movement; build a Labor Party; extend diplomatic recognition of and trade with the Soviet Union; and educate the American workers for socialism.

Down the years the Daily Worker fought on these and many other fronts.

In short, there was not a single major social struggle among labor, the farmers, the Negro people—the national welfare as a whole—that did not engage the attention of the Daily Worker. The New York Times, an arch-opponent of socialism, was compelled

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DAILY WORKER headlines of a history the Daily Worker helped make.

On the left, starting at the top and reading down:

The triumphal day when the first of the 9 Negro Scottsboro Boys, saved from an Alabama electric chair, were to arrive in New York City (July 26, 1937).

The Daily Worker cries out almost alone against the sell-out of Czechoslovakia to Hitler at Munich (issue of Sept. 30, 1938).

The very first issue of the Daily Worker denounces the Dawes Plan by which Wall Street bankers were plundering the defeated German people and seeking to bolster reaction in that country (Jan. 13, 1924).

The Daily Worker blazons the news of the treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor and of the American Communist Party's pledge to defend country (Dec. 8, 1941).

At the right, reading from the top down:

The final triumph in the fight for freedom for Tom Mooney as the labor leader is released from prison—the headline on the dispatch from San Francisco reads, "150,000 Give Hero's Acclaim To Tom Mooney in Historic Rally" (Jan. 9, 1939).

The Daily Worker helps mobilize millions for the historic demonstrations from coast to coast on Jan. 6, 1930 for unemployment relief and insurance (Jan. 1, 1930).

The labor martyrs Sacco and Vanzetti are electrocuted in Boston (issue of Aug. 23, 1927).

4 to Sail Boat into H-Test Area

Four Americans acting "under the compulsion of conscience and reason," will sail a small boat next April into the Pacific Ocean area where the U. S. has announced further H-Bomb tests.

The dramatic protest is sponsored by "Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons," a coordinating committee of several American organizations for peace,

which sponsored the protest against the Nevada A tests last summer.

Two of four men who will, despite warnings, sail a 30-foot ketch into the area and remain there through the scheduled tests are:

Albert S. Bigelow, 51, painter and architect of Cos Cob, Conn., married, two daughters, four grandchildren, former Lt. Commander in Navy, housing commissioner for Massachusetts, 1947-48.

William R. Huntington, architect, Long Island, N. Y., 50, married, three daughters, two grandchildren. Member, Board of Directors, American Friends Service Committee.

The other two have not yet been named.

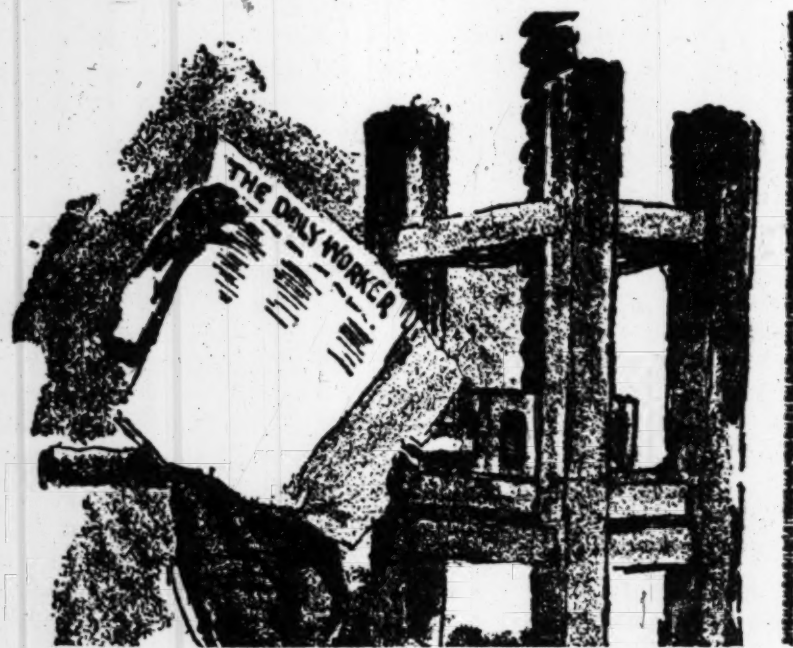
In a statement released by the organization, the men state they "intend to remain there, come what may, in an effort to halt what they believe to be the monstrous delinquency of our government in continuing actions which threaten the well-being of all men."

Drop Smith Act Charges against 11 in Puerto Rico

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 12.—Smith Act charges against 11 Puerto Rican Communists, indicted in 1954, have been dropped by Washington. The U. S. government said it could not satisfy the U.S. Supreme Courts requirement for evidence. Similarly, Smith Act thought control cases have been dropped in several states, most recently California.

The eleven Puerto Rican Communists, who had been free on bail, are: Juan Santos Rivera, president of the Puerto Rican CP;

Cesar Andreu Iglesias; Jane Speed De Andreu; Juan Saez Corales; Ramon Mirabel Carrion; George Maysonet Hernandez; Juan Emmanuelli Morales; Consejo Burgo; Pablo Garcia Rodriguez; Christino Perez Mendez; and Eugenio Cuebas Arbona.



309 Drawing by Fred Ellis; first issue, Daily Worker, Jan., 1924

1 of 8 Freed in Ohio T-H Trial

CLEVELAND, Jan. 12.—Edward J. Chaka, one of the eight defendants in the Taft-Hartley "conspiracy" trial that opened here last week, was freed by Judge Paul C. Weik on ground of insufficient evidence.

The trial centers on charges against Marie Reed Haug, former officers of the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers and her husband, Fred, formerly with the Mine, Mill & Smelter workers, and five Ohio state Communist leaders on charges that they conspired to "falsify" Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavits by the Haugs.

Trial began with initial statements by the government and attorneys for the defendants on Jan. 6. The government claims the Haugs were not really out of the Communist Party when they signed affidavits since 1949.

The government indicated its

testimony will be based on a parade of eight informers. The first of them on the stand was David Garfield, who had been used as informer in Smith Act proceedings. He followed John A. Hull, Jr., regional director of the National Labor Relations Board who identified the affidavits signed by the Haugs.

GOLDFISH BOWL

JERUSALEM, Israel, Jan. 12.—Lawyer Moshe Cohen employed a unique defense in appealing against a six-month sentence imposed on a client for auto theft. He contended Israel is too small a country for any automobile to be stolen permanently. The charge to using the car without the owner's permission and reduced the sentence to four months.

Vital Issues at Albany Session Show Need for Militant Labor Paper

By MAX GORDON

It is easy, when a reporter is himself in the middle of a political scrap, for him to imagine the eyes of the country are focused on the point of conflict. Sometimes it is true. It was true in the spring of 1945, when in the drab city of Albany, New York's Legislature

was hassling over the nation's first FEPC law. The hassling was behind closed doors. The political moguls all knew popular sentiment and did not dare plan their assassination of the bill in public.

And so many good citizens of the community who had been pressing for the measure were mis-

led into thinking their just cause had triumphed and went on with their normal business.

At a particular moment in the tense behind-the-scenes conflict, the going became especially rough. The State Assembly had approved the measure, amid a dramatic de-

bate in which an opposition spokesman had reached back to slavery days in order to denounce the efforts of slaves to free themselves. In the Senate, a small group of powerful men had just set themselves to stall the bill by parliamentary trickery.

It was then that a respected Republican leader, devoted to the measure, frantically called this correspondent to his office and warned him with bitterness that the conspiracy to choke the measure was set.

We do not at this late date recall the exact language, but its sense was that there was a vast danger in the complacency of the multi-million supporters of FEPC; that its Senate foes had decided on a quickie public hearing for which the few anti-FEPC diehards were prepared, and the rest were not.

"You had better trumpet the alarm through the state," he pleaded in effect. "We need speed, and your readers can get it up."

He was unaware of the depth of feeling for FEPC among the vast citizenry of New York, and as it happened the public hearing witnessed the greatest popular demonstration for a bill that the state had ever seen. We cannot, of course, claim credit for this. But we do not believe a reporter of any other newspaper would have been so addressed.

This is no doubt an especially dramatic illustration of the way the Daily Worker contributed to the great legislative combats at Albany, and the manner in which its contribution was sometime, regarded.

The circulation and influence declined over the years. Yet at the close of the 1957 session last March, we were stopped by an unknown young woman in a subway station who thanked us for our Daily Worker stories on the legislative efforts to expand unemployment insurance, to pass the Baker-Metcalf bill to end bias in private housing, to preserve controls on rents. Reports on these proceedings had appeared in other newspapers. But she explained, the D.W. stories alone gave her the needed details for persuading her shopmates why they ought to act and for directing that activity properly.

Now we are at the beginning of a new legislative session. Again, there will be serious conflict over large measures of concern to the working people, Negro people, democratic-minded citizens of the state. We do not doubt The Worker

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PACT SEEN LIKELY TODAY IN MILLINERY STRIKE

A general nationwide strike of 24,000 millinery workers was "headed towards a settlement," Alex Rose, president of the Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers, said yesterday, but 87,000 dress workers were preparing to strike Jan. 31 unless there is a break in the reported deadlock.

The millinery workers, 7,000 of them in the New York City area, were out since Thursday, the first millinery general strike in the city in more than 30 years and the first nationwide walkout in the union's history.

The other struck centers are in Chicago, St. Louis, New England, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Newark.

The optimism of Rose was confirmed by Walter K. Marks, president of the Eastern Women's Headware Association, who said he expected an agreement at to-

day's negotiations session in Manhattan Hotel.

Rose said the wage demand of 5 percent or \$5.00 weekly was met. In addition the union won a second week vacation for the workers along eastern seaboard.

The union's original demand of a 22.5 percent package raise, was cut to 13.5 percent. The employers have so far conceded an estimated 10 percent package. The margin of 3.5 percent is to be spanned at today's talks.

There were no comparable offers, however, in the dress negotiations. At meetings of dress workers last week, the union's officers reported no offer worthy of consideration have come from the dress manufacturers' associations. The union, the International Ladies Garment Workers, is demanding a 15 percent raise and other improvements.

UAW Board Meeting Today On 1958 Bargaining Demands

DETROIT, Jan. 12.—The General Executive Board of the United Auto Workers will meet here tomorrow to give approval to a set of 1958 bargaining demands to be presented to next week's special UAW convention.

A public announcement of those demands may be made after approval.

The "toughest" negotiations in many years are expected in view of both the union's expected demands for a shorter workweek and the economic situation that employers may try to use to their advantage.

Talks with aircraft manufacturers and farm equipment firms will come before the deadline in auto. The General Motors contract covering 350,000 workers expires May

29; Ford's pact with 140,000 workers is due June 1, and Chrysler's pact is up May 31.

Year's First Death Of Victim of Nagasaki A-Bombing Reported

NAGASAKI, Japan, Jan. 12.—The year's first death from what doctors described as the after effects of the U.S. atom bombing of Nagasaki was reported last week.

Mrs. Tatu Fukunori was recorded officially as having died of skin cancer caused by atomic radiation. Doctors said she was a mile away from the center of the bombing and suffered burns on the face and limbs. They said she developed cancer on the scars about three years ago.

WOULD THERE BE COMMUNISM WITHOUT MOSCOW?

By MILTON HOWARD

(From the DW of Nov. 2, 1947)

WHERE does communism come from?

Certain frightened classes—usually those with the most money—have been biting their nails over the question for a long time now.

But they have never dared to give the obvious answer. They always look for the cause far, far away in some foreign country.

The idea of communism—that the whole people shall cooperatively own and operate the means of economic life—is older than Marxism socialism, of course.

There was, for example, the primitive Christian communism of the followers of Jesus. These humble folk, artisans and slaves, dreamed of a life different from

the one they were leading. They were considered revolutionaries by the Roman Empire. It is true that their dream of a happy life for all, without poverty or slavery, could be realized only in an unearthly vision. They had not yet developed the world-wide system of modern industry which is capable, at long last in mankind's history, of dominating nature and providing abundance for all.

Since the practical means for realizing Christian communism were not at hand, it remained a dream, an ideal, not a political program.

Marxian socialism gave the noble ideals of early communism a scientific basis. The rise of the system of private ownership, of the factory system, which we know as capitalism, gave birth to a new class—the working class. This class is now well on its way toward creating a new world in which the ideals of communism, of brotherhood and production for use, not for profit, will prevail.

Does this ideal of communism come from Moscow alone?

Ridiculous! If there were no Moscow, or no socialism in the Soviet Union, there still would be a world wide movement for socialism, the goal of the communist movement.

Why do you go to Moscow for your philosophy of how to make America better? a Congressman asked me several months ago in Washington.

"Sir," I replied, "you should know the history of our country better. The idea of socialism in the United States was active even in the days of the Jackson and Van Buren Administrations. A Utopian socialist, Robert Owen, was invited to address a joint session of Congress on socialism."

"You have a poor opinion of our American people if you imagine that all other nations can develop the idea of socialism but our people have to import it."

Socialism springs inevitably

and irresistibly from the development of capitalism. Wherever you have private employers hiring men and women for wages, and making profit out of their labor, there you will find socialism breeding as a hope and aspiration.

"Free enterprise" capitalism has created all these modern American wonders, cry its defenders. Why ask for another system?

True, capitalism in our country has built up our great factories. Capitalism has been lucky in the U. S. A. since it had no feudal barriers to overcome (except slavery in the South). It had a rich country to develop (and loof, too).

And because of a shortage of labor and the rise of fighting trade unions, it had to develop labor-saving machinery on a large scale. The genius of the American people for production helped greatly, too.

But this system has outlived its usefulness. The 1929 crash

proved that. The great productive power of the country is badly hampered today by the private monopolies which are interested in high prices, high profits and low production. They can't plan for an economy without crisis, poverty, unemployment and war.

A nation doesn't cling to an outworn system anymore than a boy clings to his breeches after he has become a man.

Where does communism come from? It comes from Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Birmingham, New York, Detroit, Chicago and from every factory in the U. S. A. It comes from the anarchy of Wall Street production, its planlessness, its waste and its unpatriotic devotion to private profit and not the national welfare.

Certain liberals say to the Big Business corporations, "The way to fight communism is to raise the standard of living, to build new homes and make life better."

Communists would be only too

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TODAY ABROAD

By A. B. Magil



34 Years in the Battle for Peace

By A. B. MAGIL

THIRTY-FOUR YEARS ago the American working people put a sputnik in the sky. They called it the Daily Worker. For 34 years it defied the laws of financial gravity, the relentless friction of the capitalist atmosphere, the tremendous pressures of the cold war.

Like the two contemporary travelers in outerspace, America's journalist sputnik that ascended 34 years ago bore the message: PEACE.

For 34 years the Daily Worker has striven as no other paper has for world peace and for a foreign policy that serves the interests of the American people. That fight has not been in vain.

In the contribution that the American people made over these years to the worldwide struggle against war, fascism and imperialism, the Daily Worker played its part. And that part, despite the paper's small circulation and constant uphill struggle to survive, will ultimately prove to have been more true, more patriotic, more lasting than that of the warmongers and confusionists of the big business press.

IN ITS VERY FIRST ISSUE, Jan. 13, 1924, the main headline, stretching across the top of page one, read: "Bankers Seek to Prop Tottering Germany." The bankers referred to were those of Wall Street. Page one of that issue also carried a cartoon, "The Bankers Go to Berlin," by that master American cartoonist, Robert Minor, who later became the paper's editor.

How right the Daily Worker was in opposing Wall Street's financial blood transfusions to reactionary German big business! Fifteen years later the Wall Street loans were paid back with the bullets and bombs by which the Nazis sought to conquer Europe. America and the world.

That first issue also published an article calling for the diplomatic recognition of the Soviet Union. The article spoke of Moscow "holding out an olive branch for a joint conference to compose the outstanding differences between the United States and Russia." Those Russians are still at it!

The fight for peaceful co-existence between the capitalist and socialist systems, for U.S.-Soviet friendship and cooperation as a national interest

of the United States has been central in Daily Worker policy these 34 years.

WHAT OTHER PAPER battled so consistently in the thirties for collective security to bar Hitler's war of aggression? Today it is generally acknowledged that collective efforts of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France, exerted in time, could either have prevented World War II or brought victory much sooner.

And what other paper so consistently championed the cause of Loyalist Spain? For us this was an American cause. President Roosevelt later recognized that the embargo his administration placed on the Spanish Republic, and which the Daily Worker criticized, was a serious mistake.

Turn the pages of those years and see the paper's record emblazoned on them. 1931: The Japanese push into Manchuria. We urged cooperation with China to stop the Japanese militarists.

1935: Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia. We fought for sanctions against fascist Italy and a policy of collective security.

1938-1939: Munich and the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia. We denounced both and called for accepting the Soviet proposals for collective action with the capitalist democracies to halt Hitler.

1941-45: We gave unstinting support to the war against the fascist Axis, opposed delay in opening the second front that finally made victory possible, and called for close military and political collaboration with our mightiest ally, the Soviet Union.

1946: On March 5 at Fulton, Mo., the cold war was formally launched by Winston Churchill with President Truman beaming on him from the platform. The Washington-London Axis reversed the course of great power collaboration charted at Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam. There followed the arms race and atomic blackmail in foreign policy, the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the NATO alliance, the Korean War, SEATO, the Baghdad Pact and the other reactionary measures designed to achieve world domination for the giant U.S. monopolies.

FOUR DAYS after the Fulton speech the Daily Worker

wrote editorially (March 9, 1946):

"The country must fight to restore the Roosevelt policy of Big Three collaboration.

"To fail to do that is to invite the peril of another world war which the militarists could spring on America before it knew what was happening."

That is still good Americanism today.

The Daily Worker also served our country in championing the liberation struggles of the Latin American and other colonial and semi-colonial peoples. We opposed the U.S. invasion of Nicaragua in 1926 and the attempt of the Hearst press to foment war against Mexico in 1927. We fought the bloody, Washington-backed Machado dictatorship in Cuba, which was overthrown in 1933, just as we fight today the Batista tyranny which the State Department has foisted on that unhappy country. In 1954 we exposed months before it happened the Washington-instigated plot to overthrow the democratic Arbenz government in Guatemala. We have stood fast for the independence of Puerto Rico.

In the past few years we have pressed for top-level negotiations with the Soviet Union as a means of resolving differences and curbing the nuclear death race. In common with millions of Americans we have urged the suspension of A- and H-bomb tests and changes in the disastrous Dulles foreign policy. And today we are not alone in the demand which we were the first newspaper to raise: DULLES MUST GO.

MISTAKES? Plenty. We have committed our share of specific errors of judgment and analysis. And in our desire to protect the first land of socialism from imperialist attacks which were also detrimental to our own country, and unaware of the abuses and inhuman crimes committed during the last phase of Stalin's leadership in the Soviet Union, we neglected the job of constructive socialist criticism until the past two years.

AND now a personal note. I first began writing for this paper in 1927 and joined its staff in 1928-30 years ago. I have been a staff member, intermittently since then, including two stints abroad: as correspondent in Israel in 1948 and in Mexico in 1950-52. I now have the sad honor of being the last foreign editor of the Daily Worker.

As foreign editor I stood on the heights of the best given the paper by my predecessors: the late Harry Gannes, James S. Allen, Joseph Starobin, John Pittman, Joseph Clark. And all I contributed over the years was part of a collective effort in which staff members, readers and supporters took part. I am deeply grateful to you all.

Our sputnik is coming to an

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On the Way

by Abner W. Berry



The Voice of The Heaven Stormers

FOR NEARLY 30 YEARS, as reader and writer, I have had a relationship with the Daily Worker. As a reader in Houston, Tex., back in the spring of 1929 I found contact with a movement of working people with a program for ending the hell of exploitation, hatred, misery and war. Through the pages of the Daily Worker I met heroic Americans who were then organizing southern textile workers and laying the basis for attacking the jimcrow system. And I was stimulated to study the workings of America's economy, its political system, why things were as they were—and what to do about them.

My first act as a reader of the Daily Worker was to participate in a demonstration for unemployment insurance on March 6, 1930 on the lawn of Houston's old City Hall. Thousands of white and Negro workers that day applauded the idea which officials ridiculed as a "Moscow program." Without winning anything else, I had "won" from my very first association with the Daily Worker the freedom from fear. As a part of something larger than the individual, I was respected by the police and the lynchers were restrained.

It is hard for anyone who knew the "Great Depression" of the Thirties to imagine what its aftermath would have been without the existence of the Daily Worker. For the paper held together a movement of millions who helped stimulate the developments that later came to fruition in the Roosevelt New Deal. Without the Hunger Marches, the demonstrations of veterans and unemployed workers there would have been no dramatization of the problems and of the issues. And there was at all times the distinct danger of reactionaries playing upon the semi-chaos of the times to build a successful fascist movement. Only the workers who, through the education they had gotten from the pages of the Daily Worker, had learned to unite with the Negro people.

THE AUTHORITY of the Daily Worker was based upon its readers. "Red builders" in almost every city of the U. S. spread their paper with the pride and the passion of truth bringers, as, indeed, they were. They were bringing the truth which goes like this: He who

would live in a free and prosperous country must organize and fight for it. It was this great movement which the Daily Worker literally led and educated that made easier the organization of the mass production industries. It was this movement which took nine young Negroes—the Scottsboro Boys—from the shadow of an Alabama electric chair and eventually freed them. It was this movement that first brought to the attention of the nation the Negro question in a modern setting and gave to the Negro people themselves a new perspective.

Coming onto the paper in the fall of 1942, I was able to write with a freedom which many reporters on other papers envied. My stories would challenge courts, the district attorney or the War Department, as many of them did. In a criminal case against a group of Negro youths in New York, I could write what my own investigations revealed and challenge the indictments. My challenge resulted in freedom for most of them. And another story of mine could expose the War Department's discriminatory procurement policy toward Negro doctors and dentists.

OF COURSE, the Daily Worker was a minor voice; it was never rich and was always attacked by the financially powerful. But it had the ear and moral support of millions who believed in its honesty and integrity. They recognized a paper sufficiently close to the problems of the working people to represent their needs and thoughts. There was that kind of rapport between the papers and its readers.

But after World War II when movements for which the Daily Worker and its readers had laid the base were growing and gaining new perspectives there came new situations. Trade unions had grown; Negro organizations were stronger and able to challenge head-on the masters of the jimcrow system. New problems, tempered by a long period of prosperity, emerged, problems for which the paper and the movement which supported it

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AN ERA ENDS

WHEN I JOINED the staff 23 years ago, the Daily Worker was already a young giant, 11 years of age. It had many strange and awkward ways but these could not stifle the vitality that sprawled across every page.

One of my first assignments was to help a more experienced reporter cover the May Day parade of 1935. It was one of those wonderful days of Spring in New York and nothing seemed more natural than the streams of red banners pouring along the streets that converged upon Madison Square



Park. This was the assembly point of the parade in which New York unions and New York's proud Communist Party marched together.

On that May 1, Tom Mooney was still behind bars in San Quentin. The Scottsboro Boys still hovered in the shadow of the electric chair. The Social Security Act had not yet been placed upon the books. The CIO had not yet been born and the mass production industries for the most part were open-shop jungles. In all these causes, no party fought as did the Communist Party; no newspaper crusaded as did the Daily Worker.

OF ALL the newspapers that rolled off the presses in America in the past several decades, none

did more to change the face of America for the better than the 'Daily.' I would not have missed a day of it and I shall always be grateful to the readers who made possible the paper, and to the paper which made it possible for me to be a newspaperman for almost a quarter of a century in a cause of noble aims.

Yes, the 'Daily' helped change America. Our tragedy was that we were unable to change ourselves. We could not keep up with the vast changes in the country, especially in the movements of labor and the Negro people, which we had done so much to help usher in. We could not adjust ourselves to the obvious fact that these movements were now the leaders of America's working people.

Each attempt to change ourselves succeeded only briefly—

then it founded on the rocks of dogmatism. In the latest try, the 'Daily' itself has gone down—to the very real anguish of most of us regardless of our views on the questions in dispute.

TODAY'S final issue of the 'Daily' marks the end of an era. I believe that even those of us who insist otherwise, know this is true.

As we look backwards into the history of social movements, each chapter appears to have ended at exactly the proper moment, the next seems to have followed naturally, logically and inevitably. This is an optical illusion that comes with looking back over the shoulder. In life itself, one chapter often ends before the outlines of the next are anywhere in sight. This, I be-

By ALAN MAX

lieve, is the situation today. It explains why for so many of us this is the saddest day in years.

A new chapter in the long and tortuous march to socialism in America is on the way. Exactly what it will be, remains to be seen. But of the fact that it is coming—a chapter bursting with life, with effort and with triumphs—of this there is not the slightest doubt. For this is the Twentieth Century. It is, as the great Turkish revolutionary poet Nazim Hikmet, writes—

"My wretched century,
blushing from shame,
My courageous century,
great
and heroic . . .
My century whose last days will
be beautiful
My century will burst with sunlight. . ."

Daily Worker

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OUR FRIENDS AND ENEMIES

A NEWSPAPER, like a man, is judged by the company it keeps and the enemies it makes. The Daily Worker is proud of the love and loyalty of the tens of thousands who have been its readers, friends and supporters over the years. And it is no less proud of the hatred it has won from reactionary big business and its mercenary press.

Both the New York Times and the New York Herald Tribune thought it important enough to comment in their editorial columns on the passing of the Daily Worker. The Times said that the death of other papers causes grief, but in the case of the Daily Worker "there will be few if any tears shed in the newspaper world of this country."

If by "newspaper world" the Times means the lords of the press—the millionaire owners—it is entirely right. It was President Roosevelt who some 20 years ago said that the policies of most newspapers are determined in the counting-house.

The policies of the Daily Worker were never determined there. And whatever our mistakes in regard to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the Times charge that for more than 30 years the Daily Worker was "Moscow's organ in this country" is a bald-faced lie.

We were the organ of the millions who demanded unemployment insurance in the days when the Times opposed it; the millions who fought for industrial unionism when the Times backed the anti-labor employers; the millions who today want an end of the cold war and top-level negotiations to safeguard peace even though the Times is against this course.

And the Times with its more than 600,000 readers has nevertheless never ceased being an organ of the big monopolies that are the enemies of the American workers and people.

Before the Daily Worker ever came on the scene, an acute student of the press, the late Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the Nation, wrote:

"The Times is no more independent than it is swayed by a desire to be just. It is a class paper, pure and simple. . . . Before the god of wealth the Times ever bows down. . . ."

Before the god of wealth the Daily Worker has NEVER bowed down.

And since we are taking stock of the past and the Times has raised the hoary cry of "Moscow," isn't it pertinent to recall the kind of news the Times thought fit to print about the early years of the first socialist republic?

Walter Lippmann and Charles Merz—who later became editor-in-chief of the Times—published a classic study of this question several years before the birth of the Daily Worker. They wrote that in the first two years after the Soviet Revolution, the Times reported that the new socialist state was about to collapse 91 times, and that Petrograd (later Leningrad) fell six times, was on the verge of capture another three times and was burned twice.

"From the point of view of professional journalism," wrote Lippmann and Merz, "the reporting of the Russian Revolution is nothing short of a disaster."

You can look through the 34-year record of the Daily Worker and not find anything to match that colossal fraud. Mistaken we undoubtedly were at times, but never dishonest, never guilty of deliberate perversion of the truth.

In "Lords of the Press" George Seldes wrote the following about the Daily Worker and another fine progressive paper, the Daily People's World (now the weekly People's World) of San Francisco.

"There is no pretense about them, no dishonesty about ownership as with the dailies which proclaim themselves the public defender but really represent the utilities, banks and other interests."

The Republican Herald Tribune, in its editorial on the suspension of the Daily Worker, adds this nugget:

"It never succeeded in making a place for itself journalistically, intellectually or politically."

Here again it depends on the class point of view and the kind of place sought by a newspaper which recently narrowly escaped dying itself only thanks to a financial blood transfusion of \$2,000,000 from that "people's capitalist," John Hay Whitney, society playboy and U.S. Ambassador to Britain.

No less a journalist than Heywood Broun, founder and first president of the American Newspaper Guild, once wrote: "No informed man can get along without the New York Times and the Daily Worker."

The Daily Worker succeeded in making a place for itself in the hearts and minds of many thousands who helped win imperishable victories in the battle for organizing the unorganized, for Negro rights, for social security and other achievements of the American people.

The record speaks for itself.



World of Labor

by George Morris



It's 'Part of the American Tradition' and Will Be Back

I SIT DOWN to write this column with a feeling of sadness. It is the last of many, many hundreds I have written for the "Daily" over a period of 23 years on the paper, for most of those years as its labor editor. It is as though someone very close and dear to me has gone. I have read and supported the paper without a break for all its 34 years. It has been a powerful influence on my personal life as it has on the lives of thousands upon thousands of others. And as even the N. Y. Times conceded Thursday in its city edition (kicked out in later editions), for a period, the paper "exercised an impact upon American life far beyond its small circulation."

Heywood Broun, founder of the American Newspaper Guild, wrote in his World-Telegram column a generation ago when the DW observed one of its "teen anniversaries, that "the Daily Worker has become part of the American tradition."

The truth of that assertion was even more strongly underscored in the latter half of the Daily's 34 years.

THE DW'S APPEARANCE in January, 1924, was a dramatic exhibition of the initiative, courage and audacity of Communists. It was started on the proverbial shoestring at a moment when labor had experienced a chain of mortal defeats and was stagnant in the face of a fierce open-shop drive that crushed union after union. Prosperity illusions paralyzed many even in the camp of socialism. But from its first issue, the DW hurled defiance at those great odds, denounced retreat and unfurled the banner of resistance to reaction.

The DW pointed to new goals and called for advance when many, including most of the top union leadership, stood still or marched back and company-unions grew by leaps and bounds. While reactionaries ridiculed or scorned the little four-page sheet that lived from hand to mouth; while the Comperite union leadership shouted "Moscow orders," and while even some kinder souls said we were

"visionaries," many workers were inspired by the spirit of fight and initiative. The paper went into shops and into local union halls and homes.

EVEN in its best days the DW's circulation wasn't much above 40,000. It ran on a deficit every one of its 34 years.

But no working-class paper in the country in all those 34 years was more a school and training force for active fighters and sparkplugs for the labor movement than the Daily Worker. For every person it won and educated for the Communist movement, the paper inspired and trained several for an active part and leadership for the labor and other peoples' organizations.

If this university were to run the roster of its "graduates" the list would run into many, many thousands today an active force in unions, Negro, farm and other organizations from the lowest to the topmost level. Whether these "graduates" are today left, right or just plain "unclassified," the best part of them in thought and spirit sprouted from the seeds planted by the DW.

Many of the major achievements and historic struggles of the workers of America, the Negro and other people, were sparked and given impetus by DW initiative. Most often the ultimate fruition of those struggles came through persons far from the left. Among them were Franklin D. Roosevelt, Philip Murray, Robert Wagner, Sr., John L. Lewis, Fiorello LaGuardia. But large sections of the American people, versed in our "practical politics" know from experience that it took some "red sparks" at an early stage and hard struggle at the grassroots before the benefits took tangible form.

LOOK THROUGH the dusty bound volumes and you'll see in the DW's headlines steps ahead along the trail of progress that was later trod by the feet of millions: the fight for peace, the struggle for collective security against fascism; for organization

of the unorganized and industrial unionism; for clean, rank and file unionism; for equal rights to the Negro people; for unemployment insurance and old age security; for cash and more adequate home relief for unemployed; for an adequate minimum wage and maximum hour-law; for the shop steward system; for labor-farm independent political action; for recognition of the Soviet Union and peaceful co-existence; for an end of A-Bomb and H-Bomb tests, for disarmament.

The list can run on and on. The history and experience of the Daily Worker is the strongest evidence to prove that truth and correctly chosen objectives, backed by the will and courage, even of a few, are a stronger moving factor in history than false objectives advanced through multi-millioned circulated newspapers.

I well remember the sitdown strikers in Flint's General Motors plants. We brought them a daily bundle of only several hundred which they eagerly awaited. But the will and spirit those few papers instilled in them, stood against the million-circulated shrieking headlines that denounced and discouraged them. They held out, and that was the key to the historic victory that laid the cornerstone for the great UAW of today.

THE DAILY is suspending today. But I don't know of a time since those stormy thirties when the need for it was as great and the opportunity so favorable in the trade union situation, in the civil rights struggle, in the fight for peace and for jobs. The corroding effects and backwash of a McCarthyite era followed by the unabated internal strife in the Communist movement—the traditional backbone and inspiration for the paper—coming on top of the serious financial difficulties, spelled the end.

I don't know how long this situation will drag out. But I am sure that the movement will come up again, as it did out of past periods of stagnation, and will display again the tenacity that has enabled the Daily Worker to defy powerful enemies, and just laugh at the occasional "I was a Communist" paid confessions from Howard Rushmore to Howard Fast.

The need for the Daily Worker and its old fighting spirit that has become "part of the American tradition" is today greater than ever. The strength and will to bring it back will also come.

Pravda Calls Rockefeller Report A 'Doctrine of Aggression and War'

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda today denounced the Rockefeller report on U. S. arms as a "Doctrine of Aggression and War" aimed at protecting Rockefeller oil interests.

Radio Moscow broadcast a Pravda editorial charging that the report amounted to a proposal for direct armed action while "admitting in effect the collapse of the myth of U. S. military superiority and ignoring the universally known fact that the Soviet Union never has threatened anyone."

Under the headline, "The Rockefeller Doctrine of Aggression and War," Pravda said:

"The monopolist Rockefeller clique calls for an immediate increase in military expenditures and demands that the American war machine be brought to a state

of full combat readiness."

It charged that the report was written while "bearing in mind" the Rockefeller "oil interests which are spread over many areas of the Near and Middle East, Southeast Asia, Latin America and other parts of the world. . . ."

Pravda charged that "the Rockefeller brothers propose direct U. S. military intervention with the aim of crushing the national liberation movement of those countries."

The Rockefeller report, published last Monday, called for an additional three billion dollars in missile and other arms expenditures each year possibly until 1965.

Soviet Turbo-Prop Airline Able to Use Any Airport

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Moscow Radio said today that the new Soviet all-weather turbo-prop airliner can land at almost any airport.

The broadcast quoted an article in this morning's *Moskovskaya Pravda* on the IL-18 "Moskva" prop-jet airliner.

The broadcast said the IL-18 "can fly in polar latitudes and over the hot sands of the desert. This aircraft has been adapted to temperature changes of up to 120 degrees."

The IL-18 can use any airport. Of all the aircraft of its class it requires the smallest take-off distance.

The IL-18 has four 4,000 H. P. turbo-prop engines of the Kuznetsov NK-4 type.

Several types of IL-18 are contemplated, the radio said, including a pure freighter, and both tourist and luxury passenger versions.

The IL-18 has a cruising speed of about 3,000 miles, the radio said.

VITAL ISSUES

(Continued from Page 3)

will give close ear to what happens there, and will enlighten its readers. Yet, there is a requirement of daily motion which makes this not entirely adequate. Necessity dictates that sooner or later a militant labor daily paper will arise again.

As the 1958 session gets under way in seriousness tomorrow, these are some of the things confronting it:

- The need to enlarge maximum benefits of the unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation and sickness disability systems; and to include added payments of \$4 per dependent as proposed by Gov. Harriman.

- Passage of the Baker-Metcalf bill to bar discrimination in private housing on a state scale, as New York has done on a city scale; and enlargement of the powers of the State Commission Against Discrimination (SCAD) to enable it to launch its own investigation into bias.

- A new \$200,000,000 public housing fund, and liberalization of terms on which tenants remain in public housing, as suggested by Harriman.

- Large advances in education funds, not simply to aid a handful of gifted students, as requested by Harriman, but to improve education for all.

- Legislation to undermine the present industrial union setup on New York City transit lines, the effect of which will be to reopen bitter warfare among subway workers.

- Legislation, which may turn against labor, arising out of the scandals over labor corruption.

- Measures to protect the aging in jobs, in insurance, in housing.

- A continued effort to change the law so as to block further increases in telephone rates and to protect the consumer from various complex forms of cheating.

Correction

Some pied lines in our lead editorial on Thursday announcing that today would be the last issue of the Daily Worker should have read:

"... 34 years of struggle for the working people and against the great barons of finance and industry—who control our government—and we and our readers have discussed these mistakes in our columns. But we do not regard these as wasted years. They were fruitful years and will continue to bear fruit."

RECOMMEND ACCEPTANCE OF GATES' RESIGNATION

A recommendation to the National Committee of the Communist Party that it accept the resignation of John Gates was voted by the National Administrative Committee of the party, according to a statement it made public Friday night. Gates, who also resigned as editor of *The Daily Worker*, made known his decisions in a letter to the National Committee mailed Thursday night, and in a press conference Friday morning.

The NAC statement said appropriate party bodies later will consider "the political views of Gates and his expressed opposition to our party," but indicated that these views, treated as page one news in several papers, were something less than a surprise.

Gates, it said, had "utilized to the hilt the right of dissent within the organization," as well as availing himself of the benefits of the commercial press.

The NAC denied Gates' claim that the program adopted by the last national convention of the party, in February, "has been betrayed." It said Gates was "unable to see that this crisis is a passing though painful stage in the party's life," which it is "moving to overcome," while carrying out convention promises.

Gates' resignation will only hurt according to the NAC, the "building and maintaining" of *The*

Worker, whose weekly edition will continue to print. The NAC concluded that Gates "had become an avowed opponent of the Communist Party and its Marxist, American workingclass program."

For the dozen or more reporters who with as many or more cameramen and technical aides from TV, radio and newsreel studios and news rooms, tramped into the George Washington room of the Hotel Albert for Gates' press conference, it was a long wait before they could put questions. Seated alone on a dais Gates read two letters, that to the NC resigning, and one sent, he said, a week earlier to members of the NC protesting closing of the *Daily Worker*.

Then, on request of TV men, he re-read the first letter. Then he read their chosen paragraph from the second in which he charged the newspaper was "not dying a natural death—it is being murdered," that it was being "destroyed by a small group of reckless comrades in the leadership."

"I know that many in America will conclude from my resignation that this is added proof that the Communist Party is a foreign agent and a conspiracy. I wish to deny that emphatically," he said. "The party is a futile and impotent sect of no importance in this country."

C.P. STATEMENT ON GATES

(The National Administrative Committee of the Communist Party Friday made public the following statement on the resignation from the party of John Gates):

By his own act John Gates has left the Communist Party. His Klieg-lighted resignation comes as something of an anti-climax to Communists, who have had a series of abortive resignations from Gates. The NAC recommends to the party's National Committee that this resignation be accepted.

Despite serious political differences with his colleagues, Gates was afforded every opportunity to express his viewpoint within the framework of the Communist Party and its constitution.

For instance, while there were serious differences over the suspension of the *DAILY WORKER*, the recommendation for that suspension was made by an overwhelming majority decision. Elementary democracy requires the acceptance of that decision, whatever the ultimate assessment of the reasons for the suspension may be. Gates' resignation today can objectively only harm the job of maintaining and building the weekly *WORKER*, the pre-requisite to the resumption in the not-too-distant future of a daily working-class paper.

If Gates really wanted to stand on the decisions of the party's 16th national convention—and not build a new platform outside those decisions—his duty was to remain within our ranks, fight for these decisions, and subordinate his views to the majority.

Gates states that he is still motivated by the desire to work for socialism. But to split and fragmentize the Communist Party is not the way to work for socialism. To destroy the Communist Party is the ardent desire of those like the *New York Times*—authoritative spokesman of monopoly capital and arch-enemy of socialism—as indicated anew in its editorial of today.

At a later date the appropriate party bodies will consider in detail the political views of Gates and his expressed opposition to our party. At this time we can say of Gates, as the National Administrative Committee said of Joseph Clark in a statement to which Gates subscribed on Sept. 11, 1957: "He has lost his theoretical bearings. Unable to see that this

crisis is a passing though painful stage in the Party's life, he has lost faith in the Party and its future. He cannot see that the Party is moving to overcome the crisis, and that it has a future of new and significant growth and influence.

"His position is that the 'hope and promise' of the 16th National Convention were not fulfilled. The truth of the matter is that the promises of the 16th convention are being fulfilled. (Recent meetings and decisions) . . . are proof positive that the National Committee is determined to carry forward the decisions of the 16th national convention."

"Today the Communist Party is engaged in a determined effort, along with millions of other Americans, to win the complete integration of the Negro people in the nation's life, to ban the H-bomb, and to advance the economic welfare of the American people."

For some time Gates has been politically disoriented and has been challenging many of the basic principles of scientific socialism, Marxism. He has utilized to the hilt the right of dissent within the organization—coupled with interviews in the commercial press—to carry on a sharp struggle for his views. Now Gates has become an avowed opponent of the Communist Party and its Marxist, American working-class program.

On our part we are confident that the overwhelming majority of the Communist Party and its friends will stand staunchly by the Party in its fight for peace, democracy, security and socialism, as outlined by our convention. We are confident that, far from turning their backs on our movement, they will extend themselves to strengthen the Communist Party and its mass ties, and help build the circulation of the weekly *Worker*. Such a rebuilding of the working-class press is vital for building a stronger party and Marxist movement capable of making its full contribution in the great struggle for a democratic America and a world of peace and abundance.

Soviet Tea Picker

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Soviets claimed another "first" today, Moscow Radio said. Soviets claimed another "first" to first machine for picking leaves off tea plants.

BERRY

(Continued from Page 4)

had not the correct answers.

THE OLD ENEMY which had always attacked the paper, sensing this isolation, dealt blow after blow, legally, economically and in the field of ideas. The formerly large and authoritative movement shrunk; dissensions arose within the diminished ranks; the paper foundered.

And now, after 34 years of honorable service to the American people, and with the results of that service firmly established in American life, the *Daily Worker* is dead. Really it is suspended and retrenched to its weekend edition which will continue publication.

America needed, and needs, the *Daily Worker*, despite its mistakes. It was a voice calling on man to storm the heavens. My only hope is that the weekend *Worker* will find the proper pitch and tone with which both papers once spoke and hasten the time when every day the hopeful, truthful and valid word will go out to the nation.

I am grateful to the *Daily Workers* and its supporters for having given me over the years the pleasure and satisfaction of writing the truth as I was able to recognize it; for having permitted me what few in this society have—the right to work at the post which gave the greatest pleasure and the highest compensation of the spirit.

MAGIL

(Continued from Page 4)

end after 34 years. In its place there will be a star of a more modest magnitude, the weekly *Worker*. But it too, I know, will light up our American sky and perhaps sow that stardust from which a new Marxist daily will some day arise.

I think of the great lines of that greatest British revolutionary poet, William Blake, the 200th anniversary of whose birth was celebrated last November. Substituting America for England, we can make a banner of those lines:

I will not cease from mental flight,
Nor shall my sword sleep in my hand,
Till we have built Jerusalem
In England's green and pleasant land.

Leave Antarctic

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Radio Moscow today reported the Soviet diesel ship *Kooperatsiya* was homeward bound from the Antarctic with 127 members of the Soviet second Antarctic expedition.

The Russians spent a year at various bases in the Antarctic.

HOWARD

(Continued from Page 3)

happy to be "fought" this way; for these are the things they are fighting for themselves. But if capitalism could do this, it would not be capitalism.

Atom bomb fire eaters dream of wiping out communism by destroying Moscow and the Soviet Union which inspires mankind. But that is a vain dream indeed.

Even if they succeeded, communism would spring right up again in their own factories and farms of America where the working people create the national wealth but don't get it.

As Marx and Engels, founders of scientific socialism, once said, "To abolish communism, they would have to abolish the working class. They would have to abolish the conditions of their own existence."

Pity the poor red-baiters, therefore. They have a hopeless task.

Asia-Africa Group Sets March 1 for Anti-H-Test Rallies

Cairo.—The peoples of Asia and Africa have been called on to demonstrate March 1 for an immediate ban on all nuclear testing.

Initiator of the demonstrations is the Solidarity Council set up by the recent African-Asian Peoples Solidarity Conference.

The council also set aside March 30 as Algeria Day, to win support for the Algerian nationalists against the French regime.

Aremenia Soviet Meets Jan. 29

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The sixth session of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic will convene in Erivan Jan. 29, Radio Moscow reported today.

Sentence 4 in Jordan

JERUSALEM, Jordan, Jan. 12.—A Jordanian military court yesterday sentenced four men to long prison terms after convicting them on charges of affiliation with the Communist Party and holding illegal meetings, it was reported today.

Two of the men drew 19-year terms. The other two were sentenced to 16 years in prison.

TELEVISION

'Velvet Trap'

By BEN LEVINE

"THE VELVET TRAP," on the Kraft Hour last week trapped me into serious listening for almost 55 minutes. Kraft's reputation for fairly good plays may have misled me. The trap, one might say, was baited with Kraft's Velvet cheese.

Another come-on was the presence of that excellent actor, Thomas Mitchell, in the cast.

Until the very last, I thought I was seeing something new on TV, a drama marking the bright dawn of an anti-McCarthyite day. It looked as if we were getting a story about a frame-up of an honest business man by a bunch of Congressional witch-hunters.

Arthur Whitehall, the businessman (played by Mitchell), is a warm-hearted grandfather and a Maecenas to his son-in-law. Then the witch-hunters close in. Whitehall is subpoenaed, his secretary and his best friend, a scientist, testify in neurotic shrieks against him, and he finds himself branded as the head of a "Soviet espionage."

My FAMILY warned me. My wife wanted the thing turned off. The dialogue was wooden, she said. And my son, with the ability the present generation of young people seem to possess to spot the murderer early in a mystery story, predicted how it would all end.

But no, I insisted the wooden style was only didactic, like the old agit-props, and earnest spadework in the fields of political virtue.

The Congressional committee hearing scene, for example, was a Utopian dream. The victim was not only permitted to have his lawyer with him, which is generally the case nowadays, but the lawyer was permitted to put the government informers through a stiff cross-examination.

A reform like this had been proposed for a long time by many Congressmen, but this TV play is the only instance I know of where it has been put into practice.

It was a beautiful example of the truth of La-Rochefoucauld's remark that hypocrisy is the tribute that vice pays to virtue.

I WELCOMED this scene, arguing it was an attempt by the author to coax our politicians to behave like human beings.

And I even welcomed the further fairy-tale development in which the Congressmen are depicted as applying the strict rules of evidence against the Governments case. Smears fade in the clean air of this dreamland committee session.

Thus did I blissfully await the climax, ready to cheer the victory of the innocent victim.

BUT THE AUTHOR, David Davidson, pulled the rug from under me. Whitehall breaks down and confesses he is as guilty as hell. This kind-hearted grandfather, it turns out, is a fiend in Mitchell form, a most inept and bungling fiend who has left the most outrageously idiotic clues to his nefarious activities.

The moral is that you can't trust anybody, and that the nicer a person is, especially if he uses the words like "peace," the more dangerous he is likely to be. Also that scientist and spy are practically synonymous.

McCarthyism is not ended.

American democracy is still to be fought for. We still need a Daily Worker.

TWO SOVIET FILMS

The Cameo Theatre on Eighth Ave. is this week offering two Soviet films, Prokofiev's Romeo and Juliet ballet with Ulanova, and Grand Concert.

MARXIST THEORY DISCUSSED

"Marxist Theory Today" will be discussed in a new series of classes and forums, starting the week of Jan. 20 at Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Ave.

Teachers and lecturers will include Herbert Aptheker, Harold Collins, Henry Klein, Myer Weise, and Harry K. Wells. Classes will be offered on "New Problems in Marxist Theory," "Economics of Capitalism," "The Struggle for Negro Freedom," "Pavlov and Freud," and "Main Epochs in U.S. History," among others. Admission to the six classes is \$5.

Actor Honored in Peking

PEKING, Jan. 8.—The 80th birthday of Peking Opera actor and teacher Hsiao Chang-hua was celebrated by 1,000 Chinese theatre artists and students here.

Hsiao Chang-hua is renowned for his performance of any role, male or female. During the past half century, he has trained about 1,000 actors.

Amidst a flourish of Peking opera drums, the white-bearded artist received a scroll of honor from the Ministry of Culture, presented by Liu Chih-ming, Vice-Minister of Culture.

Hsiao Chang-hua is now a vice-director of the Chinese Opera School. He still teaches six hours a week, besides compiling librettos of almost-forgotten Peking operas.

Speak Your Piece

A Reply by
Weinstone

Editor, Daily Worker:

My letter criticizing Comrade Gates' line of appealing for unilateral action regarding atomic tests made in his Boston speech apparently struck home as far as reader R. Baxter is concerned. He repeated my criticism in an irritated manner as "sectarian and dogmatic." But he wrote not a word to prove it—not a single word. Instead he shifted ground and made an attack upon me in regard to a pamphlet I wrote in 1946 on the policies of David Dubinsky. But that pamphlet didn't discuss atomic tests. What did it have to do with the issue under consideration?

Such shoddiness in debate, to put it mildly, is an admission of incapacity to discuss issues fairly. It is the method of personal squabbles, not of clarification and education to which criticism should contribute. It is surprising that the D.W. published such a letter without commenting on the impermissibility of such methods.

When the party discusses labor policy and reviews the past, I shall contribute to such a discussion and point out what in my opinion were positive and negative in the party's work and what errors the party or individual leaders, including myself, may have made in regard to trade union tactics. Judging by his intemperate remarks Comrade Baxter thinks that there were only sectarian errors. There were undoubtedly errors of that character which seriously hurt our work. But there also right opportunist errors—one or the other type being more prominent at different times in the long period from 1945 to date.

As for today, however, while sectarianism still prevails in our work in the unions, especially in regard to developing united front actions and has to be fought, I

think that as a reaction to past sectarianism and under the influence of reformism a dangerous right opportunist current has arisen which is doing the greatest harm.

Briefly stated this is expressed in the tendency to abandon independent, militant class struggle policies in the unions; in the tendency in the name of the united front to capitulate to the labor bureaucrats; to give up all socialist education of the workers and to liquidate the party. In my opinion, therefore, while a two-front fight is necessary against sectarianism and revisionism, the main attack must today be made against revisionism and liquidationism which undermine the very foundations of the party and its principles, spreads defeatism and passivity and hinder the mobilization of the party and brass for their tasks in relation to the mass struggles of labor and the people.

WILLIAM WEINSTONE

Looks for Comeback

By Daily Worker

Editor, Daily Worker:

I have read in the Worker the decision of the N.E.C. to suspend the Daily Worker for lack of funds.

Although I am not in complete agreement with the present policy of the Daily and The Worker, or with the confusion of some of the contributors or disunity of purpose, I still think that with all its shortcomings we cannot still be the voice of the foremost fighter for peace and co-existence in our country.

Time will clarify the confusion, and the Daily Worker will again take its place as the voice of the vanguard of our country's progressive forces.

I am hereby sending you \$20 towards the fund to keep the paper alive.—S.L.

What's On?

Coming

JEWISH CURRENTS Coming Out Party and Reception for Morris U. Schappes, new editor and Dr. Louis Harap, retiring editor, Jan. 19, Sunday afternoon 2 p.m. Program: MORRIS CARNOVSKY, Teddi Schwartz, folksinger. Refreshments. Contribution \$1.50. At Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 W. 48 St., New York.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE

ELECTRIC BLANKET—Top Rated. Unconditional 2-year guarantee, \$29.95 value. SPEC. \$17.95. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (at 14th St.) GR 3-7819.

ROOMS WANTED

COUPLE with small child urgently need two rooms for four months. Can pay \$15 weekly. Write Box 5, Daily Worker, 35 E. 12 St., N. Y. C. 3.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING, storage, long distance pickup service, days, nights, weekends, economical. Budget Movers—CH 3-3788.

GARMENT CENTER OPEN FORUM
The AFL-CIO Convention
Speaker: GEORGE MORRIS
Labor Editor, The Worker
Wednesday, Jan. 15, 6 p.m.
YUGOSLAV-AMERICAN HALL
405 W. 41 St., N. Y. C.
Auspices: Garment Freedom of the Press Committee

Now Playing
Two Soviet Hits!
S. HUROK presents
THE BOLSHOI BALLETS
with
Galina Ulanova
in
'Romeo and Juliet'

Music by Prokofiev
Extra: 'Russian Grand Concert'
Featuring "Prince Igor," "Ivan Susanin" and "Eugene Onegin"
CAMEO 44th Street, 8th Avenue
Open 11:30 a.m. JU 6-8534

A New Series of Classes and Forums
MARXIST THEORY TODAY

MONDAY

6:30—Basic Principles of Marxism—Klein
6:30—Main Epochs in U. S. History—Aptheker
8:30—The New World of Socialism—W. E. B. DuBois
8:30—The Philosophy of History—Aptheker

TUESDAY

6:30—Struggles for Negro Freedom—Aptheker
8:30—New Problems in Theory—Aptheker

WEDNESDAY

6:30—Economics of Capitalism—Weise
6:30—Boom and Bust in U. S.—Weise

THURSDAY

6:30—Dialectical Materialism—Wells
6:30—Pavlov and Freud—Wells

FRIDAY

8:15—Review of the Week—Collins and others

SATURDAY

11 A. M.—The New World A-Comin'—Collins
(A class for teenagers)

SUNDAY

8:15—Sunday Evening Forum—Guest Speakers
(Chairman: Collins)

All classes meet at Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Ave., for six weeks starting January 20
Fees: Full class registration, \$5 (youth class, 3); single registrations and Reviews and Forums: \$1.00 each
For advance registration, course descriptions, and inquiries, address Herbert Aptheker, Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Avenue

the scoreboard

—by lester rodney—

We Were All Younger . . .

THE FIRST DAILY sports page rolled 21 years and 3 months ago. It joined the Daily Worker family in September of 1936, after an overwhelming vote of "yea" from the readers who liked the sports in the weekend Worker.

Your operative wrote the lead story that exciting day (probably on this same typewriter!) and it was headlined, in 60 point Railroad Gothic, "GIANT POWER THREATENS YANKS." The Yanks promptly whipped the Giants in six, which immediately established our good standing in the sports writing fraternity.

Also on those first daily sports pages was a comprehensive listing of Negro players we thought baseball fans should know about, plus a pointed interview with National League prexy Ford Frick, plus the beginning of constant interviews with white big league managers and players who knew the worth of the barred Negro players—such as "DIMAGGIO CALLS PAIGE GREATEST PITCHER."

Needless to say, there had never been such goings in the "big" daily sports sections. The campaign was on.

The Communist Party supplied the steam. Ben Davis was a powerhouse behind the campaign, as was Brooklyn's own Pete Cacchione. Young Communists started gathering the signatures of sports fans outside the stadiums, signatures which one day were to roll up into the millions and make Commissioner Landis gasp OK, OK, stop it, there's no ruling against Negro players in the big leagues.

September 1936. . . . A couple of days after our first issue we covered a five round KO win by a 21-year-old heavyweight off the River Rouge assembly line called Joe Louis. (The victim was Al Ettore. How's your memory?) At the Polo Grounds we watched a fellow name of Carl Hubbell who wore his pants down to his ankle throw in three different speeds a left-handed pitch which darted away from right-handed hitters and put the Giants in the World Series with his 16th straight. The Yanks, to keep the record straight, battled with Crosetti, Rolfe, DiMaggio, Dickey, Selkirk and Lazzeri. The Dodgers were 7th, their natural habitat of the period. The glory days for Ebbets Field were not yet.

THERE WAS the inevitable crop of wise-cracks attending the birth of a Daily Worker sports section. Heywood Brown, the magnificent columnist who founded the newspaperman's union, was intrigued, and among other things quipped, "You can't class angle a box score." He was only partly right. Two years later he tipped his journalistic hat to us in his nationally syndicated column, favorably comparing the way we treated the callous firing of Detroit Manager Mickey Cochrane by auto mogul Briggs with the way the Times treated it.

Among our prize letters in the early days came one from an indignant midwestern couple which said the Daily Worker had always been right, and here we wrote that NYU was going to beat Fordham in football, and lo and behold Fordham beat NYU.

But kidding aside, the readers have always been wonderful and I feel humble and grateful. They made possible whatever the page contributed to American life. On the day in April, 1947, in the pressbox at Ebbets Field when the terse announcement was handed out that Jackie Roosevelt Robinson was now a Dodger, and a writer from one of the big metropolitan dailies walked over, shook hands and said, "You people can take a bow," he really meant our readers too. For they were always more than readers. They were people who made history as they read history.

Well, there's a lot could be said. Let the "monument" to the Daily sports page stand in the book, "Roy Campanella—Most Valuable," (A. S. Barnes) which records the paper getting Roy and others the first big league tryouts for Negro players and speaks of "The Daily Worker, Communist organ which pounded hard and unceasingly against the color line in organized baseball."

Good enough.

. . . . AND SO THIS is the final column. I think everyone knows by now how I stand on the issues which have been fought out in the Communist Party. I believe we urgently had to make crystal clear that we truly stood for socialism with political democracy, based on our country's best traditions, and that this and other important decisions of the party convention have been shunted aside. Yet let me say I have only pity for a writer leaving the party and saying he is "coming out of a nightmare." Good Lord, the nightmare is the H-bomb. The nightmare is the John Foster Dulles policy which says "no" to the whole world's cry to end it. The nightmare is surely in the long run an immoral economic system which seems to need war or war production to function without breakdown. The nightmare is jimcrow, the inhuman crime which still shames our land. Isn't the only real question—
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Ike Turns Down Soviets' Latest Summit Plea

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—President Eisenhower today turned down Premier Bulganin's Dec. 10 proposal for a summit conference to settle major differences among the great powers.

In a 4,000-word message, Eisenhower said he was ready to meet with Soviet leaders, but only after the way had been cleared by a meeting of foreign ministers. The Soviet Union has indicated it sees no point in such a meeting.

In his reply to Bulganin, Eisenhower advanced some proposals of his own for settling differences, including a few which the world recognizes as strictly for purposes of blocking agreement.

These include unification of Germany under U.S. terms, and inclusion in any summit conference of the question of the governments in socialist Eastern Europe. Eisenhower said the Soviet Union had pledged German reunification at Geneva in 1955. He neglected to mention that what was agreed was a unified neutral Germany, but the Eisenhower Administration has insisted upon a Germany associated with NATO.

Eisenhower's letter also proposed that the U.S. and the Soviet Union agree to use of outer space solely for peaceful purposes. He said this was the most important problem facing the world today.

As regards nuclear weapons, Eisenhower skirted the issue of ending tests. He proposed an end to production of such weapons "provided that a method of supervision and inspection could be worked out to make sure each country keeps its agreement." The Soviet Union has proposed ending tests and destroying all existing stockpiles.

The Eisenhower reply to Bulganin likewise proposed the Soviet Union and the U.S. end their veto power in the Security Council on matters of international dispute. With U.S. control of an overwhelming majority in the Security Council, this is likewise recognized universally as a block to agreement.

THE MT. KISCO STORY:

RADIUM PLANT STILL THERE AFTER COURT TAPS WRIST

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

MT. KISCO, Jan. 12.—This community's chance of getting rid of the Canadian Radium & Uranium Corporation admittedly is no closer to realization now that the corporation got off with a suspended sentence after pleading guilty to exposing workers to excess radiation.

Police Judge John F. Reed, Jr., who acceded to the corporation's request for a suspended sentence on two counts which could have brought a maximum fine of 500 each, said later he had received no information as to company plans.

On Dec. 17 he had deferred sentencing and asked if the company was closing its doors Feb. 15 as announced in the local press. No answer was forthcoming. After sentencing, he agreed it was unlikely the company would abandon the plant, which represented "quite an investment." Cost of cleaning up the plant and its operations to bring it in essential compliance with the industrial radiation code was set at more than \$10,000 by counsel in Thursday's proceedings.

Assistant Attorney General Nathan Ginsberg, talking to reporters after the court adjourned, did his best to paint his role as prosecutor in a rosy light despite his having told the judge he had no objection to a suspended sentence.

"You know how many states were watching this case? Twelve states," Ginsberg said to reporters. The case is the first of its kind in New York State, and, he said, the first such criminal proceeding brought by any state against a radium company. Some of the states have radiation safety laws, some are considering them, and, he added, "I don't have to tell you how people are concerned about fallout and so on."

Ginsberg, a voluble fellow, who

is proud of being a Bronx Republican and of having served as a Presidential elector, said that he alone was responsible for guiding the prosecution of Canadian Radium. Almost at the outset of the prosecution, which began in July, the firm of White & Case, one of New York's biggest law firms, began to represent Canadian Radium, he said, and "plenty of money" and that Dr. Boris Pregel, the corporation head, was vice-president of the New York Academy of Sciences (he goes in as president this month), "and I saw I was bucking something pretty big."

"Do you have any idea what it's like to get a corporation like that to comply?" Ginsberg said, adding modestly that it was a tremendous feat.

"The Village is delighted," he said. "You didn't see the Mayor (Mrs. Betty Potter), or the city attorney or any of those city officials who were in court before there today," he added. In his happiness he even went so far as to say that one Village official had said he would as soon see Canadian Radium stay in business, since it now was in compliance with the law.

Here a Mt. Kisco reporter objected that Ginsberg couldn't take whatever the man had told him as reflecting Village sentiment, or that of the Village Board. The Village was most anxious for the company to shut down its Mt. Kisco plant, he said. People had been nervous since a fire occurred in the plant about a year ago, the reporter said, explaining too that

U.S. Bombs Over Canada Too

OTTAWA, Jan. 12.—S. planes occasionally carry nuclear weapons over Canada, Defense Minister G. R. Pearkes told Commons Friday. Pearkes declined to say whether they were A or H-bombs. He said the U.S. has to obtain permission before each nuclear weapon-laden flight.

Mr. Kisco had to protect the sources of New York City water supply. It was for this reason New York City had entered into perpetual contract with the Village to operate its sewage disposal plant, the city bearing its cost.

To this Ginsberg said the Mayor, two AEC officials there to act as expert witnesses, and Department of Labor officials had met after the Dec. 17 hearing and he believed they were to meet again.

Before Ginsberg's remarks it was believed that the firm of White and Case first made its appearance in the case early in December when David Hartfield Jr., a member of the firm, considered one of three most influential law firms in the U.S., appeared in court. By then six continuances had been granted, all with Ginsberg's consent.

Each time Ginsberg had declared the defendant was progressing in compliance. His demeanor throughout the period, August-January, contrasted with his first appearance in court, when the attorney of record for Canadian was Robert Stewart, former police judge. At that time, in July, Ginsberg told the court:

"Time is of the essence. The public interest cries out that the matter be handled expeditiously."

Canadian Radium's troubles—and the Village's—may not be over, however. Richard McLaughlin, Director of Sanitation for Westchester County, told the Daily Worker that he expects to receive from Albany this week results of all the 30-odd samples of soil and water he sent months ago to determine whether the plant is spreading radioactivity in the environs.

He has indicated that if he finds radioactivity in amounts endangering either community or water supply he will haul the company into court to answer for past offenses no matter what its present compliance is.



One of the late Robert Minor's memorable drawings on America's haunting fear of depression, published in the Daily Worker during the Hoover era.

The Looming Recession:

Postwar December Jobless Peak Noted

U. S. Labor Department hints clearly inspired to cushion the shock, indicate that next week's monthly report on unemployment will show that December's joblessness neared

the 4,000,000 figure—the highest December figure since the war.

Surveys throughout the country indicate that the present number of jobless is substantially beyond 4,000,000—the figure predicted for late in spring by most economists who conceded there was a "recession."

The swift rate of job loss between October and November was shown in a report of the Labor Department, which noted that job separations for all reasons, mostly layoffs were up to 39 per thousand employed against 18 per 1,000 between September and October.

The number collecting unemployment insurance last week passed substantially the two-million mark—an all-time record. With only two-thirds of the workers covered by jobless benefits and many steadily exhausting the number of checks they can draw, the experience has been that general joblessness is at least twice the number drawing weekly benefits.

The auto industry, already at 18 percent below last year's production, gave notice of layoffs to more thousands of workers. Plymouth division workers of Chrysler will go home "indefinitely" and 3,000 more will be laid at Chrysler's Stamping division. Officials of the United Auto Workers say at least another 5,000 Chrysler workers are due for a layoff. Last week 3,400 Dodge and 600 DeSoto workers were laid off.

The Ford Motor Co. announced it is also "adjusting" its production level, with 1,200 laid off at the Lincoln-Mercury Division in Wayne, Mich. The company's plants at Metuchen, N. J., Los Angeles and St. Louis will also operate on a cut schedule with fewer workers and shorter weeks.

General Motors, also cutting schedules, put its Tarrytown, N. Y. plant on a half-a-day daily basis.

Both Mack Truck plants in Plainfield, N. J. and Allentown, Pa., employing 6,300 workers were down as workers of the Plainfield plant struck over layoff of 400 workers out-of-seniority.

A general survey of the national picture on the basis of latest available employment figures from state labor and employment departments, showed that unemployment in New York was 6 percent of the labor force, with the same in Pittsburgh. In Detroit, joblessness is 8.8 percent of the labor force, with

10 percent in Seattle.

New York's latest estimate is that 372,000 were idle, last month, a 44 percent rise a year before. Short weeks, too, are widespread. Joseph P. Molony, regional head of the steel union in Buffalo, says 25,000 of the union's members in that are on four days.

Michigan's mid-December joblessness stood at 226,000 with 135,000 of in Detroit, compared with 142,000 and 83,000 respectively a year ago.

"It's extremely unusual," said Max Horton, Michigan employment security director, to have such large-scale layoffs this early in the new auto model year."

New England's total on unemployment insurance rolls is 150,000 with generally unemployment substantially higher. The biggest job losses were in textiles, shoes, machinery and electrical equipment.

Chicago area's unemployment stood at 110,000 in December compared with 70,000 a year earlier.

Pittsburgh's unemployment was put at 54,000 compared with 37,000 a year earlier.

Dallas area unemployment rose by 12,400 from October to November, to a new all-time high for the area of 149,000.

San Francisco Bay area's unemployment of 44,300 was a 65 percent increase over a year ago.

Los Angeles' 91,000 jobless was nearly double the figure of a year ago.

In Cleveland unemployment compensation claims were a 50 percent increase over a year ago. Youngstown's steel mills were down to 45 percent of capacity with unemployment check claims more than 10,000—a 3,000 boost in the latest week.

Announce Book On Ruthenberg

With the last issue of the Daily Worker, it is timely to announce the publication of "The Day Is Coming," a biography of one of the paper's chief founders, Charles E. Ruthenberg. The book is authored by Oakley C. Johnson and published by International Publishers. Its price is \$3 cloth, \$1.90 paper edition.

ON THE SCOREBOARD

(Continued from Page 7)

tion how you actually help rally the most Americans in the U.S.A. of 1958 to fight these nightmares?

Well, this is a sports column, so let's put the "thirty" slug after a final mention of sports. Here we go toward another baseball season. Millions of sports-loving American youngsters all over the land follow a growingly-integrated na-

tional pastime. As I think of the way the widening ripples from the great victory moved ever outward, how they soaked into our country's life and became part of the Supreme Court decision on schools, I know that no matter what conclusions I may draw from present party developments I will always, repeat, always be proud of having been in a party and having worked on a newspaper which did so much for my country.